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If our friends who favor us with manu publication wish to have rejected articles return they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The Farcical/Referenda.

Four amendments to the Constitution of the State and a "proposition" for the creation of a debt of \$7,000,000 were submitted to the voters of New York on November 2. If an intelligent electorate held true to its traditions, relatively few citizens took the trouble to make known their preferences in regard to these important matters. Yet we do not despair of their success.

It appears that in certain districts in this town the elections officers, apparently acting in the belief that "silence gives assent," counted all blank ballots deposited in the boxes in the affirmative. is set forth too that in other districts the officers, perhaps of a contrary and peevish disposition, returned all blank ballots as cast in the negative And it is further reported that in other districts the officers, feeling that they had done their full-duty when theythad counted the votes for candidates for offices, shut up shop without bothering their heads about the amendments and the debt creating daw.

But we have no doubt that the canvassers will find that the five questions which were submitted to the voters were decided in the affirmative. The people have not been recorded astrejecting a proposed amendment or a debt creat-ing law since the defeat of the amendment affecting the forest preserve in 1896. Since 1845 they have been recorded in the negative on only ten amendments out of fifty-six submitted to them.

How many blank ballots were counted in the affirmative on the "proposition" to steal \$101,000,000 for a picnic of politico-contractors in the name of a barge canal in 1903?

Losing a Market.

Consul FISHER, stationed in News chwang, has submitted a report in which he shows the loss of Manchuria as a market for American cotton goods, and gives the reasons for the loss. He says. nd proves by figures, that "until 1905 the United States practically had a The leading Manchurian, ports of entry are Newchwang, Dalny and Antung. From Mr. FISHER's report and from report made by Consul GREENE of Harbin the following figures are taken to show the importation of pieces of gray shirtings, gray sheetings, drills and ns and the sources of empply, in 1998

Prom 1805. 20,540 Great Britain Total ..1.125,429 1,692,536

That is, in 1898 the UnitedtStates held of per cent, of the trade of that market in the indicated commodities, while in 1908 it held less than 60 per cent. of a much larger business. All of the increase in the business and a part of the old trade passed to the hands of competitors, the Japanese gain being particularly notable. Consul GREENE attributes the Japanese gaintto the activity and the trade methods of those alert trade hunters. Hessays that if a Manchurian merchant wants American goods he orders them from a dealer in Newchwang, who obtains them from an imborter in Shanghai. This subjects them to added charges for freight, commisns. and exchange. The Japanese carry stocks in the principal market towns, where the buyer can see what he is buying and secure immediate delivery of his purchases. This is a heavy be no considerable crookedness in the handicap, but it is not an insurmounta-

the normal Manchurian imports of manufactured cotton goods are reported as of a value of about \$5,000,000 FISHER are in full agreement as to prejudiced native observer of the course methods by which Americans may ex- of Old Dominion politics to send us this pand their present sales. Mr. GREENE friendly comment: puts it tersely by saying, "the remedy is simply for American manufacturers to go after the business themselves." Surely a fair share of a \$5,000,000 business is worth an intelligent struggle, and Mr. GREENE points out clearly the proper line of action. The alternative is evidently a further loss of business and a trade defeat by the Japanese, our energetic rivals in that region.

Are the Sullivans Passing?

Picturesque as have been the descriptions of the Sullivan clan to the public outside their own district, there has been nothing sentimental about their hold on the people who have made them political powers. For what they have received from the voters they have paid, and paid high. Their profit has come from the fact that their obligations have been discharged not from their own stores, but from the public purse or the pockets those whose interest it was to retain State their friendship or tolerance. In their

trade they kept what they took in and paid what cost them nothing, chargng a good commission on what passed out through their hands.

Now, their health impaired, prestige proken and their control of municipal favors problematical, the report that they are "passing" naturally finds ready believers. There is no mistaken notion of the source of their power among their adherents. Gratitude for past favors carries no more weight for them than for any other politicians. So long as they can "deliver the goods" they can maintain their supremacy, and no longer. When they fail in this, their end is in sight, and their overthrow will e accomplished the moment that an opponent able to outbid them appears on the scene. The only question is as to their loss of power. If it is gone they are of no further use in the districts in which they have for years been dominant

The SULLIVANS have grown rich out of politics and the opportunities that politics offered to them. They have money enough to maintain themselves for a time, even with other resources lost. But this is expensive; it means doing something new for the SULLIVANS going into their own bank accounts And the end of such a course is plain. A pull" at Police Headquarters is of more practical value than even a fat roll of oank notes and an open hand.

The fate of the SULLIVANS is in the ands of the Mayor-elect. If he wants to see them continued in power a word to his Police Commissioner will make hem invulnerable. If he is careless of their fate they may be able to survive for a little space. But if he is against hem their time has come.

A Demonstration of Futility.

Of course nobody seeks to put imme diate blame upon the Civil Service Commission because of recent developments going to show that civil service employ es of the New York Custom House are mplicated in the steals. We all know ow the examinations are conducte and how the "ratings" are distributed It is admitted on every hand that the test is in the highest degree scholastic and that the attainments of the elect are abundantly developed. The withers of the commission are unwrung. It has turned out a set of eligibles who know all about a great many things, perhaps even about weights and measures, and there their duty ends. Beyond that the Custom House officials must wrestle with the problem.

Our criticism is that the civil service xamination throws no light upon the character or morals of the individual applicant. He is required to have certain information, to answer certain interrogatories to the satisfaction of the examiners, and with that he goes upor the eligible list. Anybody with intelligence above that of the average crusacean can weigh sugar, for instance and he fills the bill; but where he cam from, what his antecedents are, and what views he holds in the matter of private integrity and decent conduct, who knows? The civil service cate chism does not illuminate these points The commission is not responsible, and in the nature of things cannot be: and it is upon this issue that the current inquiry hangs. Who is responsible? The subordinate cannot be asked to regulate matters. Nobody expects him to control the morale of the service. He is there to obey orders and to weigh monopoly of the trade" of Manchuria. sugar, for example, as he is told to do by his superiors. Moreover, be is the creature of the Civil Service Comon and his claim on salary and continuous retention depends upon his ating in the eligible list.

Here is all the material of our conention—the elimination of responsibility. Does any one suppose for a moment that if Treasury or other officials-take it all along the line-were held accountable for the shortcomings of their subordinates, the laxness, even the dishonesty, we now are called upon to contemplate would be offered to us? We know that the C'vil Service Commission serves many useful purposes Great and little men in Congress can now stand off besieging crowds bent on the promotion of their favorites and dependents. "I am powerless," says the Hon. JOSKINS. "Betake yourselves to the Civil Service Commission." is absurd, of course. Everybody in Washington knows it. But the effect is to promote the importance of the Civil Service Commission and to make a holiday for mediocrity.

> We do not wonder at the new found nergy of the commission in this case of the sugar frauds in New York. The commissioners are not guilty, but all the same, in this as in many other cases, if the apparently responsible heads of bureaus and offices could be held responsible there would be and could general service.

Virginia Republicans.

Some recent remarks in THE SUN about the Virginia campaign for Govyear. Consul GREENE and Consul ernor this year have prompted an un-

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You cor rectly describe the situation in regard to results follow the example of the Japanese and and President TAPT's attitude as well as knowledge. He did not expect Virginia to be carried this year for the Republican ticket.

> " In the entire State there are thirty-six daily ewspapers. Of these thirty-four are Democratic and two Republican. The total circulation of the two Republican afternoon papers is about 3,000. In the entire State also there are about 120 weekly newspapers, of which nine are Republican. Five of the weekly newspapers and one o the daily papers, having about 2,500 of the above 2 000 dally circulation, are in the Ninth Congress

> ned up solidly and vigorously against the Republicans, no one could suppose that they had chance for victory. In spite of this, however under the management of Representative C. B. SLEMP and that of his father, whom he succeeded as Representative of the Ninth district late in 1907. the Republicans have secured two districts, the Ninth and the Fifth. The latter went for TAFT last year by a small majority, and also this year for the Republican State ticket. This shows some growth in the Republican party in the

" I think you do not quite appreciate either th

living in the western part of the State, have taken part in every movement in which Virginia ha represented his section of the State in the State Senate before the civil war. Mr. CAMPBRI. SLEMP, Mr. C. B. SLEMP's father, was a Confeder Congress district which he represented in Conat the Virginia Military Institute, the Universit of Virginia, and for a short time at the University of Chicago. At the time of his father's first cam paign for Congress (1902) the son resigned hi post in the Virginia Military Institute as adjun professor of mathematics to take charge of th management of his campaign; and a good manage he is, I assure you. He is also a scholar in so A VIRGINIA WHIO DEMOCRAT.

WASHINGTON. D. C., November 17." The Hop. CAMPBELL BASCOM SLEMP well born, well educated, of a family of old use and wont in Virginian affairs has a certain advantage there which might perhaps be a disadvantage in parts of the North, and we trust, for his friends will be successful in making Republicanism, whatever it is usually, somewhat as common as Democracyand no seventh son of a seventh son car tell in seventy-seven guesses what that is or will be to-morrow-now is in that otherwise blessed spot. Mr. SLEMP has done well in his district and else where; and we like to see mathematics introduced into the fluid and dissolute region of politics. The Republicanization of Virginia may be slow work, since the Virginians are rather romanticists than mathematicians; most of them too busy and the rest too lazy to be converted easily; but they are a noble field and they will not eat their mission if these have the good sense or fortune to be Virginians of the right sort.

Surveying and Mapping the Philip

A great deal of scientific work is being done in the Philippines by the Insular Government of the details of which little is heard in the United States. Ir the course of a few years the principal islands-there are 3,100 islands in the archipelago will have been mapped and surveyed and their agricultural and mineral values, also the meteorological conditions, will be intimately known. From time to time the Insular Government prints reports of progress in a monthly journal.

With one phase of the work, the geographical in the larger sense, Mr WARREN D. SMITH, chief of the Divi sion of Mines, deals in an article in the November number of the Geographical must not be supposed that the Spaniards neglected to put scientific men in the field to ascertain the resources of the chief islands in a general way and tally them. The sum of their information was very inadequate, and it was accu mulated slowly; but they also had their bureaus, and work was carried on with certain system. The Spaniards sent out explorers, and their navigators, made soundings and charts. Particularly were the religious orders, the Francis cans, Dominicans, Augustinians, Recolets, Capuchins and Jesuits, active in seeking geographical data. Of the work of the Jesuits Mr. SMITH says:

" For a long time we were indebted to this boo for almost all the reliable information regarding the mysterious and wild Island of Mindana which had been practically under their entire contro! for years. When the American Govern of the islands."

Eleven of these maps had been executed by ENRIQUE D'ALMONTE, who was attached to the Mining Bureau. His work was not only accurate, but of high order of draughtsmanship. "Knowing as I do," says Mr. SMITH, "the natural difficulties of the country, the extremely savage people that exist in some parts of the islands, the very trying climatic conditions, I must regard D'ALMONTE as one of the great explorers of the twentieth century." Another adventurous explorer, but a Frenchman. was Dr. J. MONTANO, who with Governor Rajal of Davao achieved the first ascent of Mount Apo in Mindanao, in vaded the unknown interior of the island and made valuable anthropological and ethnological studies. If the Americans entered the field late

by right of succession they are making rapid progress in mapping the public domain and learning its resources. Engaged in the work are the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Army, the Bureau of Constabulary, the Bureau of Lands and the Division of Mines of the Bureau of Science. The Coast and Geodetic Survey alone employs five steamers and one launch, with 284 officers and men, besides an office force of draughtamen in Manila, to make soundings and charts in the 585,960 square miles of water within the boundaries of the archipelago. The expenses are shared by the United States and the Insular Government in the proportion of 65 to 35 per cent. The Bureau of Lands makes cadastral surveys and is going over the great estates known as the Friar lands To show how far the surveyors of the Bureau of Lands go afield, the work of Mr. CHARLES BENSON may be mentioned. In three years his party went over 470 miles of rivers and trails, sketched 620 square miles of topography,

and established 1,739 elevations. The topographical mapping of the United States army is chiefly for military use, and if it is not done on a small and exact scale a vast deal of ground is covered. The army men have penetrated to the heart of Mindanao where it is not safe for unarmed bodies to go, and they have traversed and mapped many districts in Leyte, Cebu, and Panay. In Luzon they have also been very active. The Bureau of Constabulary, from its organization, is not thorough in its methods of acquiring a information about the topograph of the islands. Composed of natives with white officers, it combines route marching and reconnaissance, with rather hasty survey work among the native tribes, but on that account the information it brings in is often of great value.

fields, and it prospects in localities where deposits have been reported. A study arms. In August of last year Mr. Ickis, a man of courage, energy and minority party, yet was the principal factor in ability, was killed by natives, after he changing the political sentiment of an entire had done a great deal of pioneer surveying. "When the final history of American endeavor in these islands shall come to be written," says Mr. SMITH, "his name should be placed high on the roll of honor." It must be understood that even in Luzon there are regions about which nothing is knownthey are veritable dark lands, blanks on the map. The largest of these tracts is in the Sierra Madre Mountains in Isabella and Kagayan provinces. Besides the explorers, topographers, surveyors and chart makers, whose func-tion is partially that of the pioneer, the Insular Government employs a corps of trained scientific men, known as the parts of the North, and we trust, for Bureau of Science, to collect data about the general good of Virginia and with no ethnology, botany, ornithology, biology partisan desire of our own, that he and and the fisheries. Reports on their re-

searches are regularly published. Thus it will be seen the new owners of the Philippines are incessantly taking notes and printing them, accumu lating a mass of information already far in excess of the Spanish produc during three centuries. "One says Mr. WARREN D. SMITH, "is pretty clear, that America besides being the teacher has been also a learner, and predict that when all is balanced up it will be found that America and in the last four years and is the Americans will have received the greater benefit.

Some Fireproofing Needed.

In a communication sent under date of October 5 by WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, City Superintendent of Schools, to Egunton L. WINTHROP, Jr., president of the Board of Education, and printed in the City Record of yesterday, this interesting revelation of the manner in which important and pressing city business is transacted appears:

" A contributory cause of part time that the Building Department directed that the use of several rooms in old school buildings should discontinued because until, fireproof stairs are erected the use of such rooms is dangerous in case of fire. Among the rooms thus di tinued are rooms in Public School 14, Brookly Public School 39. Brooklyn: Public School 50 Brooklyn: Public School 20, Brooklyn: Public School 102, Brooklyn, and Public School 28,

"On April 2, 1909, a communication dressed to the Comptroller, in accordance with a esclution adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on January 29, 1809, asking him Journal, an English publication. It of contracts for erecting freproof stairs in these buildings, as follows:

" Bond lesue for Fire Protection, Vario Schools-Pire protection work, &c., estimated

" The Comptroller has not yet given the ne sary certification."

It will be observed that no undue haste has marked the progress of this needed improvement in the public schools of Brooklyn. It is not uninteresting to note that there are 47,884 school children on part time in the city, and that 27,048 of these are pupils in the borough of Brooklyn.

JOHN B. LYMAN, about 50 years old, with dai hair turning to gray, a graduate of Harvard. Corious how many "Harvard graduates there are whose names cannot be found in the Harvard Quinquennial Catalogue.

The Home Market Club will continue to Especially the consumers, and why are hey so cold and ungrateful to their glowing patron!

Mr. FOUNTAIN L. THOMPSON, who has been appointed a United States Senator by Governor Bunks of North Dakota. announces that he is not going to Wash ington to reform the country and he also save:

"As to politics itself, the manner in which it has been conducted in recent years has culti-vated in me a distante for it." If Mr. THOMPSON is not a reformer and

refuses to cultivate politics, how in thunder can he hope to be elected to the United States Senate in these times?

From the Allahabad Pioneer.

A correspondent of the Pioneer has discovered a novel summarized on a tombstone in a Dutch cemetery at Coromandel. Rendered into English the Inscription runs: "Buried under this siab are the dead corpses of Catherine Van den Briet of Amiterdam and John Kruyf of Tounan, junior merchant in the service of the Honorable Company: a young woman and young man born the 15th August, 1857; and 28th November, 1849, died at the factory on the 3d October, 1878, and 1st July, 1879, aged 21 years 1 month and 19 days, 29 years 1 month and 3 days. May they rest in peace: A lover and a maid this stone covers; their mutual meaning was of two to make one, peace! A lover and a maid this stone covers their mutual meaning was of two to make one but too cruel death forbade the union. Firs Dea Briel gave it up and theil Kruyf became ofpac. Their lives He here, but in heaven's king dom shall God the souls of these two

Tombs of Abelard and Heloise.

From the London Globe.

Of the hundreds of thousands who make a pilgrimage to Pere Lachaise on All Saints Day few doubt the authenticity of the most famous tombs. One in particular is never questioned—that of Héloise and Abelard, the story of whose that are remained to the story of whose the story of the story of whose the story of whose the story of the story of whose the story of the story of whose the story of the story o unhappy loves is so grandly told by Pope. Thi monument is the work of Alexander Lenoin, the scriptor, and dates toward the end of the Revo-lution. The tomb was built by Lenoin with frag lutten. The temb was built by Lenoin with frag-ments of a chapel of the convent of the Paraciste at Nogent aur Marne, of which Heloise was the abbess. Lenoin managed to bring some glass from the windows of the old chapel, and two medallions which adorn the temb the purchased from a religious house in Paris.
all that is genuine about the temb.

Repairs Free for Poor Scholars From the London Evening Standard.

It is proposed that the Boots and clothes of necessitous children in attendance at the London County Council's day and residential special schools shall be regained free of cost to the parents in connection with the Boot making and talloring classes conducted at such schools. It is held that the work would afford useful and necessary practice for pupils in these classes, and no expense beyond that already authorized would be figured.

English Family, With Six Pensions Profit the London Evening Standard.

Mrs. Annie Gallagher, two of her sons and or
daughter, who live at Fanaghan. County Derrare in receipt of old age pensions, and within
year her third son and second daughter will all
have qualified for pensions. All the sons an
daughters live with their mother.

Table Talk. Though some may make a table dance By methods darkly shown. Give me instead the magic art That makes a table groan.

ment of Panama Canal finances show of the geology of the islands is also a the total amount expended on purchase part of its work, which takes the field and construction to October 30, 1909, as men into unknown wildernesses, where \$181,281,071.84. This is practically one-half they literally have to sleep on their of the present authorized bond issue. Authority has been given for bond issues amounting to \$375,200,980. The actual issue to the first of this month has been \$84,881,980. From the sale of these bonds \$87,309,591.83 has been realized. Deducting the proceeds of bond sales from the total expenditure, there remains \$83,921,-477.01, which has been paid out of the general fund of the Treasury and is reimburs-able from further bond sales if such a Authority rests with the Treasury to issue bonds to the amount of \$63,921,477.01 for reent of money already paid from nt of \$196,647,522.99 for the conduc and completion of the work. This makes a total of \$290.569 000 for bonds authorized but not yet issued.

> 11.046.403.14 The more costly work of constructing dams and locks is yet to come. When that is under way the monthly drafts will probably show a considerable increase. In 1880 M. de Lesseps estimated the cost of a sea level canal at about \$128,000,000. with eight years as the time needed for its completion. Experience has shown his The United States has spent about \$128,000,000 half through with the job

19,379,373.71

27,198,618.71

have been as follows:

During fiscal year 1905. During fiscal year 1906. During fiscal year 1907.

COMMUNION WITH SPIRITS. An Experience Showing How Great

Factor Sympathy Is in Faith. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: ent discussion as to demonstrable prod of immortality recalls to my mind some letters which appeared in THE SUN severa The letter in THE SUN of November 16 on which were published at that time.

I then sent a letter to THE SUN, which appeared under the title "Immortality Undiscoverable by Science," my object being to show that no matter what demonstrations are made to the physical senses o man there will always be doubters and coffers, and that very little can be shown will be accepted a onclusive evidence of immortality

uch experiences, but I do not place much greatest value are those which do not mani fest externally. I would like to give justone, which I do not offer as proof of any thing. I only present it in support of my former assertion that to each person accord-ing to his susceptibility (whether it dates proof of communication with the unseer

few years ago. It was purely mental. I was alone at the time in my own home in a

answer was: Yes, my child, I will." That was all.

1. did not go to sleep again, but wondered very much what it could mean.

A few weeks later the experience came, and when going through that severe affliction I remembered the warning I had received. Twice afterward that same voice came to me in loving words of encouragement that kept me from despair, and at last one day came these words: "It is over: I do not expect this to be accepted. I only relate it to show that it is as impossible to make screptes of those who have heard and seen as it is to make converts of those who cannot or will not see or hear. To me the unseen life is far more real than this.

who cannot or will not see or hear. To me the unseen life is far more real than this, and my consciousness of it is the greatest blessing of my existence.

A. R. D. New York, November 17.

The Sinews of War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To thinking person it is apparent where he party in power gets its nucleus of wai for election purposes. Therefore, sugar in NEW YORK, November 18.

Cattle Raising in India. From the Westminster Gasette.

nary Department throws a little light on the native method of cattle raising. The native living on a meal of rice, with a few herbs as seasoning, expeets his cattle will in like manner pick up wha they can in the way of pasture about the villag or its adjacent lands, so that he never trouble himself to grow green food or prepare dry fodder for them; the same plant which supplies him with grain feeds his cattle also with its straw. In most owns and villages cattle are driven out at al seasons to graze abroad, and in the dry season they more frequently lick the dust only and re-turn home as empty as when they started, to re-

turn home as empty as when they started, to receive perhaps a few handfuls of straw or rubbish.
Just au nelent to sustain life.

Many of the beasts, too, are worthless, being
too weedy even to put in the lightest plough, and
they are allowed to exist and eat up the rations
of the more profitable ones. Undoubtedly religtous sentiment among the vast majority of the
people is averse to destroying cattle, as among the
Hindus the bull has always been considered to
be sacred, and indeed is worshipped under the
name of Nundi, it having formed the vehicle of
their delty Shiva during his peregrinations. A
Hindu would consider it a grievous sin to kill mens referred to are allowed to exist and eat the which should go to the workers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "The Journal of a Recluse" uses one word to describe our high school course, "the ideal one. The ideal is the im-

practicable."

Perhaps this rebuke is sometimes warranted.

Query: Is nineteen lines of Cæsar with thirty
lines review a fair losson for a class of youngsters
of 15 years—their first trip over the line? ously, I would like an opinion on this. The

ing. Is the high school worse than this? FOND DADDICUSS. STRACUSE, November 16.

Calf's Head. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Many years ago an old friend of mine, a veteran of the civil

war and a descendent of the old stock of Rh Island, whom I had asked to dine with me, s om I had asked to dine with me, said e. We always have calf's head to frow." This amused me, and I found that his to morrow was January 30, an anniversary of the day on which Charies the First was executed. It is odd that the calf's head was remembered but he reason forgotten. JOHN AUSTEN STEVENS NEWPORT, R. I., November 16

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "The return from Eibä" is a phrase which has, some currency among the newspapers just now, but there is one better. Augustus Cesar went to Egypt and name back to set up an empire in Rome. Napo-con Bonaparte went to Egypt and came back to let up an empire in France. The late President t up an empire in France.
the United States has gone to Egypt.
The United States has gone to Egypt.
G. BRADFORD.

His Level Best.

Adam had just blamed it on the woman.
"Best I could do," he explained. "There were no

THE CUSTOM HOUSE EXPOSURES. TRAINING A POOTBALL TEAM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: amazing fact brought out by TRE SUN's custom house exposures is that the men appointed by the Trensury Department to classify and appraise imported articles have generally been incompetent or worse. large experience in the character, quality, There should have been experience as

ing instinct. cent Administration seems to have selected lecayed or decaying lawyers or politicians had no familiarity with the things they are true of examiners, assistant appraisers appraisers and members of A BUSINESS MAN. ard of appraisers. NEW YORK, November 18.

WARNING TO CONSUMPTIVES

Ecuador, Traversed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why es our Government publish conflicting statements upon so important a subject as

W. J. Lee, ex-United States Minist uador, delivered before the National Geographic Society at Washingt seture was reproduced in the monthly ulletin of the International Bureau of the American Republics, the Hon. John Bar-rett director, in March, 1907, at the request of Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, Envoy Ex-traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Ecuador, it hav-ing, therefore, the indorsement of Señor Don Luis F. Carbo, the Hon. Joseph W. J. Lee and the United States Government. In this lecture the following statement is made

degrees. The thermometer scarcely ever rises above 70 degrees or sinks below 30. The morn-ings and evenings are cool, the middle of the day warm. The climate is delightful, never hot, never cold—a perpetual early spring. Consump-tion and pulmonary diseases are practically un-known. Many marvellous cures have been ac-

In the September, 1903, number of the alletin of the International Bureau of the director. I find the following:

Quito has a wonderful climate. The range of ter is only about 20 degrees, from es Fahrenheit. The weather is an 0 to 70 degrees Fahren

Again in the October, 1909, issue of the same bulletin, in a report on Quito by "Lieutenant A.C. Hidalgo, a native of Ecuador; a former student and at present resident in the United States," I find the following: The city has achieved fame for the cure of consumption, and people all over the world go there, as matter what stage the disease has reached, and many find lasting cures. This peculiar virtue in the climate of this city is due to its great ele-In addition to the above statements of

American citizen wrote the Hon. William C. Fox. United States Minister at Quito, Ecuador, Inquiring as to the advantages of the climate of Quito for tuberculosis patients, and in reply the following surprising letter has just been received from Mr. Fox, through the Department of State at Washington, D. C., as is customary:

Such cases than those of Quito.

Taking into consideration these facts, and further that there are now many consumptives in Quito, it seems advisable to select suitable cilmates in the States. Yours sincerely.

WILLIAM C. FOX.

The "many consumptives now in Quito" are undoubtedly American citizens who went there without making inquiries of Minister Fox.

As it is of such, vital importance to so many sufferers, and it is possible through this means they may receive some explanation of the above inconsistencies. I trust you will find room to publish this letter.

LEONARD L. WETMORE, NEW YORK, November 18.

One Louisiana Woman in Office From the Baltimore American.
"There is but one woman in Louisiana who holds
State office, and special legislation had to be nacted so she could be eligible." said Captain B. Milroy of New Cricans.

"Under the terms of the Louisiana statute be fore any person can hold a public office of any de eription it is necessary for such person to be an elector, and as women can't vote in our State the oblibition is almost absolute. Hecause of the culiar fitness and ability of Miss Jean Gordon was desired that she be made a factory inspector, and so her friends were instrumental in having an amendment to the law passed that ed the employment of women in certain

superintendent of schools of one of our parishes, but it is not considered at all probable that she will be deemed eligible to act, as her case is en-tirely different from that of Miss Gordon. The ney-General has the question under adv o decide against the lady.

De Crabs and Lobsters Migrate?

interesting experiments with crabs and lob-lers are being made in connection with the Nor-lik crab fishing. Unlike most fish, crabs and proposed to make a scientific test by catching a thousand crabs, attaching a metal label to their claws and liberating them. Their recapture is expected to furnish proof of non-migration. A hundred lobsters were labelled in this way, and place at which they were returned to the sea.

Salmon's Rapid Growth. From the Forest and Stream.

It is said that a twenty pound salmon which was caught in Scotland not long ago had at-tached to one of its fins a small silver plate marked. 203B. Upon inquiry it was found that this abel had been put on the fish by the Loch Lormond Angling Improvement Association in December 907, in a river feeding the lake. The records show that it then weighed ten pounds, and thus in the space of eighteen months t had doubled its weight.

City and Country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! What are the advantages of living in the city over living in the suburbs outside the city? I am looking for a home site and see little difference in living in a home site and the state of New York city as against thinly settled parts of New York city as against thinly settled parts of the outlying towns. W. H. MAY.

What wondrous happiness is this that fills him? What joy ecstatic animates and thrills him? Has he won wealth untold in speculation? Has King or Czar sent him a decoration? Has he some wonderful device invented? Has he a povel or an epic written To some gold mine by Fate has he been guided? With some fat office has he been provided? No! Ille of late have come to him in bunches

NATHAN M. LEVY.

The Cheerful Prospect.

Hero of Charity Bazaar Fire From the London Globe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: TW more big matches and the football season of 1909 in the East will be over and the sea. son of the All-America dopesters the eve of the Yale-Harvard and University of Pennsylvania games, what is the situation in the rival camps? Cambridge comes the report that the Harvard captain may be unable to play because game. Perhaps this report is mere foot ball "strategy." At New Hayen, however, there is no "fake" about the injury to Daly causing his retirement, Logan and Vaughn may be sufficiently recovered, we are told. to play part of the game. Haines was "pu

From Ithaca comes word that "Haifback Robb, whose line plunging was a feature of the game against Chicago, was sent to the infirmary. The latest from Philadelphie is that Lamberton, a star guard, is out for sood with a dislocated shoulder. F loses Halfback White, season, loses Halfback White, who after having had an injured hand and a sprainer ankle is now laid up with a sprained leg and several torn ligaments. Fullback Walsh is being tenderly handled because "he has just reported from the hospital list." Wounded warriors are described as eage

to "go in," reckless of serious possibility of injury, as "this is the last game, and the of injury, as "this is the last game, and they can play themseives out." Nothing is at stake for the rest of the academic year but classroom work!

In a word the football situation to-day turns openly on the question of injuries affecting the various squads.

In addition to at least six killings on the football field this season and the terrible injuries to an Annapolis cadet and a student of Cazenovia Seminary, how many injuries have these bears and the terrible than the control of the control o

ments: "The team came out of Saturday's game in surprisingly good shape, the only cripples being," &c. Dismay byer the constant losses is less than exultation over the occasional survivals.

The subjoined extracts refer, it must be remembered, to a dozen teams out of hundreds with a similar record. They report casualties incurred in "practice" on the home fields in a single week of a season extending over ten weeks. They relate to varsity elevens each of which is daily hammering at a sacrificial "scrub" whose sufferings are not chronicled as are those of the "stars." The significance of the record lies not in what it contains, but in what it omits. October 17. West Point. Dean received a svere kick in the head. Chamberlain injured h

This is not pleasant reading: it is hum drum, tedious, monotonous. The more interesting branch of football literature in the exchange of letters between college presidents: condolences for the death of student, grateful appreciation of the sympathy—and rousing expression of a braw resolve that these annoying incidents shall not cause abolition of the game, although we may disband the team for the remainder of this season."

this season."

How pitiful is the spectacle of any college president, secretly yearning for sanity in sports, hypocritically composing these an-nouncements, in the fear of the alumni and to save his job!

NEW YORK, November 18.

PROBLEMS IN THE SCHOOLS. Meulties Met In Making the Pupils Fit

It has been a matter of some difficulty to de termine when a classroom is occupied and when it is only partially occupied. To state that a room which has sixty sittings, as many of the rooms in our older buildings have, is only partially occupied when it is occupied by a class of say fifty pupils, would be a man fest absurdity: fifty pupils is too large number to occupy any room or for any

eacher to teach, no matter how nume the sittings. The true test of the capacity of a classroom of normal dimensions is not number of pupils of a given grade which a teacher of average ability can interest, instruct and inspire to the full extent of her powers. I have made a study of this sub-ject for years and have reached the very definite conclusion that the limit of a teacher's most successful work is reached with the following number of pupils in the re

lasses for defectives...

spective grades:

I am well aware that no private school of eputation would tolerate a class of thirty kindergarten children to one teacher, el forty children of primary grade or of thirty shildren of grammar grade. On the other

forty children of primary grade or of thirty children of grammar grade. On the other hand I am convinced that public school teachers teach such classes successfully, have therefore adopted this classification in compiling this report: a classroom is regarded as occupied when it houses a class of the dimensions given above.

We are as yet far from attaining the condition represented by the figures which have riven as the norm for various grades of classes. The average number of pupils to a teacher throughout the city has been for some time forty-two. This average of ccurse means that there are many classes with registers considerably above that number. There is no prospect of reducing classes to normal dimensions until the city is prenared to give the Board of Education largely increased appropriations, both for buildings and for the employment of teachers.

Persons unfamiliar with school administration sometimes complain of the Board of Education because while we have many children on part time and many classes that are much too large there are still in many schools vacant seats, particularly in rooms devoted to the higher grades, and in some schools vacant rooms. These conditions, much as they are to be regretted, are unavoidable. They always have existed and they always will exist. Take the matter of vacant seats for instance. If there are sixty pupils of the highest elementary grade they must be divided into two classes, for no sane person would imagine that any teacher could teach sixty pupils in that grade. These two classes are taught in two rooms, each room having say forty seats. The result is that in these two rooms there are twenty vacant stillings. The complainants ask: Why do you not fill these vacant with children who are now on part time? The idea is absurd. One might as well ask a college professor teaching a senior class to take freshmen into his room, or to a sume that students may pursue the study of elgebra under the instruction of a teacher of Greek.

At the time of the now historic fire at the Charley Bazaar in Paris in 1897 one of the most rageous of the rescuers was a workman name Léon Desjardins. Of late years he had failent evel days. He was too proud to seek chair even from those who, had they known his circumstances, would have come to his aid. He made brave struggle against his lot for a long the brave struggle against his lot for a long the